

REFERS MCGIFFERT CASE.

ASSEMBLY SENDS IT BACK TO THE NEW YORK PRESBYTERY.

No instruction was given by the Outgoing Action Committee—Hopes That Dr. McGiffert Will Retire—Next Assembly to Meet in St. Louis—Co-operation in Missions.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 25.—The climax of popular interest was reached in the Presbyterian General Assembly this afternoon when the case of Prof. McGiffert was brought before that body by the report of the committee, which was debated for three hours. The committee was divided on the nature of recommendations it should make with regard to Prof. McGiffert. They were agreed that action should be taken, and that ultimately Prof. McGiffert must modify his views or leave the denomination.

They were also agreed that the case be referred to the New York Presbytery, but they differed as to the nature of instructions to be given to that Presbytery. The majority favor leaving the Presbytery to deal with the case on its own merits, and the minority desired that definite instructions be given. The majority report, which really means personal courtesy to Prof. McGiffert, while condemning his theological views, won on the final vote by a decided majority.

In the preliminary part of the report, which all the members of the committee signed, the position of the Assembly of last year is reiterated. Four doctrinal points are made against Dr. McGiffert's views as set forth in the "History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age" and the old doctrines of the Church are reaffirmed. The two reports wherein the committees disagreed follow:

Majority Report—We recommend that the whole matter be referred to the Presbytery of New York, to which belongs the constitutional responsibility for such disposition as in its judgment the peace of the Church and purity of doctrine may require.

Minority Report—We recommend the adoption of the following: The General Assembly, while deploring the controversy occasioned by Dr. McGiffert's writings, hereby directs the Presbytery of New York, of which he is a member, to appoint a committee to consider with him, and if it should appear to the Presbytery that Dr. McGiffert fails to modify his views so as to conform them to the standards of the Church, the Presbytery is directed to use every means to induce Dr. McGiffert to withdraw peacefully from the Presbytery and to leave the denomination.

Dr. McGiffert refused to do so, then the Presbytery is directed as the last resort to proceed with the case in accordance with the principles of the constitution of the Church. And in all these proceedings the Presbytery is to maintain the spirit of the constitution and to use every means to induce Dr. McGiffert to withdraw peacefully from the Presbytery and to leave the denomination.

SAYS NEGROES HAVE NO SOULS.
A Surprising Book by a Pennsylvania Lutheran Preacher.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 25.—Negro ministers here are indignant that on a Sunday they will preach on a book, a copy of which has just reached here, by the Rev. Gottlieb C. H. Hasakari, D. D., pastor of the Second Lutheran Church of Chambersburg, Pa. Dr. Hasakari's book professes to prove by scriptural history that the negro is not descended from Adam, but from the ape. It is a book of 100 pages, and is entitled "The Negro's Missing Link." It affirms that the negro is a missing link between the ape and the white man, and that he is a creature of the same nature as the ape.

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How the insane may be made useful citizens under certain conditions was explained to the American Medical Association yesterday by Dr. G. Alder Blumer of the Utica State Hospital, who gave some facts about the farm worked by the insane in that asylum. The question to be solved was, he said, How shall the average insane man's social condition be made to approximate, in safety and with the maximum of benefit to himself, that of his sane brother who is self-supporting and at large in the community.

"So long as the family is recognized," said Dr. Blumer, "as the unit of social life, so long must approximation to that ideal be the goal to which we should strive in our care of the chronic insane. The patient is not to be placed in a cell, but in a room, and the room is to be a home, with a garden, with a path, with a view, with a light, with a breeze, with a sun, with a moon, with a star, with a flower, with a tree, with a bird, with a beast, with a man, with a woman, with a child, with a friend, with a neighbor, with a community, with a world."

The general assembly takes occasion to express its strongest condemnation of the lawless spirit abroad in the land, manifesting itself in many ways, and in the case of the violence and the taking of human life in cases of supposed or proven crime, without due process of law, involving the awful danger of a life being taken from an innocent person, while the real criminal goes free, tending, also, to the ruin of human life, to justice, to social order, and to the respectability of the law, and to the safety of the community.

We therefore urge all our people and ministers to unite in a vigorous and united effort to most to cultivate and maintaining that order and reverence for authority which are enjoined by the Word of God.

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Southern Presbyterian General Assembly Holds Week Against Mob Law.

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The report also called for a new address in which the main points made were the lack of real spirituality among the negroes, even in the churches, and the necessity of the Southern people coming to their aid for proper religious instruction. Mr. Lilly said:

"The terrible happenings of the last year in some sections of the South are a revelation to the Christian world of the state of the negro as an object of loving pity and grief and as a wide-spread Christian duty. The negro is not a man, but a creature of the same nature as the ape, and he is a creature of the same nature as the ape."

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ITS LAST COMMENCEMENT.

Women's Medical College to Close at the End of the Current College Year.

The thirty-first and last annual commencement exercises of the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children were held last evening in the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall, in West Forty-third street. With the expiration of the present college year the institution goes out of existence. It gives way to the advent of the Medical Department of Cornell University just established in this city, which, offering to women advantages in medical education that the women's college could not offer, left the latter, in the opinion of the trustees, without adequate reason for continuing its labors. The undergraduates of the college are to pursue their studies at Cornell.

Eighteen women were graduated last evening. Robert Olyphant, President of the college, handed them their diplomas. He announced that twelve had received appointments, three as internes at the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, two as internes in obstetrics at the same institution, two as internes at a Worcester hospital, and two at another New England institution. One as physician in charge of Chung King, China; one at Shanghai, and one at Canton.

Dr. Frederic Peterson, in an address on behalf of the faculty, said that while at present the labor of the women's infirmary was with almost all women and children, there were already indications of a wider field of usefulness for her.

I would like to see women physicians on our Board of Health, he said, if they would waste their time in the elevators and railroad structure while the streets were up to their ears in mud, and if they would be possible for a city like Philadelphia to have a doctor who is a lover in a woman's room because of impure water.

In his address President Olyphant said that the college was a pioneer institution, and that medical education might hereafter be obtained by women in New York under the same conditions as men; therefore it was believed by the trustees that the college should be closed, and that the women who had been attending the college should be given the opportunity of continuing their studies at Cornell.

Dr. Emily Blackwell, dean of the college, said that the authorities had always regarded the college as a pioneer institution, and that medical education might hereafter be obtained by women in New York under the same conditions as men; therefore it was believed by the trustees that the college should be closed, and that the women who had been attending the college should be given the opportunity of continuing their studies at Cornell.

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